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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/595,633	05/01/2006	Christophe Colignon	LAV0313163	3824
29980	7590	02/07/2008		EXAMINER
NICOLAS E. SECKEL Patent Attorney 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036				EDWARDS, LOREN C
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3748	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/07/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/595,633	COLIGNON, CHRISTOPHE
Examiner	Art Unit	
	Loren C. Edwards	3748

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 May 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/1/06.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 5/1/06 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner has considered the information disclosure statement.

Double Patenting

2. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

3. Claims 1-6 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1, and 3-7 of copending Application No. 10/595630. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) The invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Mikami et al. (U.S. 6,655,133). Mikami discloses a system for assisting in the regeneration of depollution means (Col. 1, Lines 50-56) associated with oxidation catalyst-forming means (Fig. 18, No. 73), and integrated in an exhaust line of a motor vehicle diesel engine (Fig. 1, No. 1) and in which the engine is associated with common manifold means (Fig. 1, No. 11) for feeding the cylinders of the engine with fuel, and adapted at constant torque to implement a regeneration strategy by injecting fuel into the cylinders in at least one post-injection operation (Col. 24, Lines 28-42), the system comprising: detector means for detecting a regeneration request (Fig. 31) and thus a request for post-injection; detector means for detecting a state of the foot being raised on the vehicle accelerator (Fig. 31, Step 501; Col. 24, Lines 19-22); temperature acquisition means for acquiring the temperature downstream from the catalyst-forming means (Fig. 18, No. 76); means for determining a maximum quantity of fuel to be injected in the post-injection operation during the period of returning to idling following the foot being raised on the accelerator (Fig. 31, Steps 503 and 504), and on the basis of the temperature; and means for immediately interrupting the or each post-injection operation as soon as the quantity of fuel injected has reached the predetermined maximum quantity (Fig. 31, Step 505).

6. With regards to claim 2, Mikami discloses the system of claim 1, as described above, and further wherein the depollution means comprise a particle filter (Fig. 18, No. 70).

7. With regards to claim 3, Mikami discloses the system of claim 1, as described above, and further wherein the depollution means comprise a NOx trap (Col. 2, Lines 40 and 41).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikami in view of Vincent et al. (U.S. 6,488,725). Mikami discloses the system of claim 1, as described above, but fails to specifically describe wherein the fuel includes an additive for being deposited, together with the particulate with which it is mixed, on the depollution means in order to facilitate regeneration thereof. Vincent discloses a fuel additive for an internal combustion engine application that assists in the regeneration of a particulate trap (Vincent; Col. 3, Lines 15-24). It would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the fuel additive of Vincent in the system of Mikami for the advantage of eliminating the need for low sulfur fuel (Col. 2, Lines 43-61).

11. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikami in view of Peter-Hoblyn et al. (U.S. 6,023,928). Mikami discloses the system of claim 1, as described above, but fails to specifically describe wherein the fuel includes an additive forming a NOx trap. Peter-Hoblyn discloses reducing emissions from an internal combustion engine by applying a catalyst fuel additive, which then deposits on an exhaust aftertreatment device (Peter-Hoblyn; Col. 2, Line 64 – Col. 3, Line 18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the catalyst fuel additive of Peter-Hoblyn in the system of Mikami for the advantage of renewing the activity of a catalyst (Peter-Hoblyn; Col. 1, Liens 47-49).

12. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikami in view of Pouit (U.S. 3,157,987). Mikami discloses the system of claim 1, as described above, but fails to specifically describe wherein the diesel engine is associated with a turbo charger. Pouit discloses a turbo charged engine (Pouit; Col. 1, Lines 10-13). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the turbo of Pouit in the system of Mikami for the advantage of increased power and engine efficiency (Pouit; Col. 1, Lines 50-56).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Loren C. Edwards whose telephone number is (571) 272-2756. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 5:30-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Denion can be reached on (571) 272-4859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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